

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.
FOR PRESIDENT:
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
[Subject to the decision of National Convention.]



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, October 27, 1843

"Direct Taxation."

Under this head, in a paragraph of less than two dozen lines, the Chicago Express of the 17th commits about as many falsehoods and blunders as can conveniently be crowded into that amount of space. It says that "three months ago every locofoco paper in the land advocated direct taxation as the true and only democratic method of raising a national revenue;" but "the whigs opposed the measure, as they always have;" and "the locofoco journals advocated it just so long as they thought it would subvert their party purposes;" and then "they abandoned it," and the editor of the Express has no doubt "in a short time these same immaculate papers will refer to the measure as one proposed to be adopted by the 'rascally whigs'."

Now, we should like to know from what quarter the editor of the Express gets his authority for the assertion that "three months since every locofoco paper in the land advocated direct taxation." We presume he includes this paper under the class of "locofoco papers," and did not ever advocate direct taxation as the best means at present to raise a national revenue? Can the editor of the Express point to a single "locofoco," or democratic paper in this state that "three months since," or ever, advocated such a measure? Nay, can he, in the whole union, find a paper that is generally received and acknowledged by the party as a true exponent of its views, that has advocated such a measure? It is admitted without hesitation that there are democratic papers, and there are democrats, honest and honorable men, who go for the immediate abolition of all tariffs and for direct taxation; but they hold their peculiar views on this subject on their own responsibility; the party at large have never adopted them; and, as long as such is the case, it would be unjust and unreasonable to hold the party responsible for them.

But the Express has no doubt in a short time this measure of direct taxation "will be referred to as one proposed to be adopted by the 'rascally whigs,'" and this prediction, as coming from the Express, is remarkable for its truth. We do mean to "refer to the measure as proposed to be adopted by the 'rascally whigs,'" and we leave the phrase as the Express has it "rascally whigs," because they are laboring with all their might to bring about the measure, while at the same time they falsely pretend to be opposed to it. The whigs at present oppose any alteration of the odious tariff adopted by the late congress, or, at least, if any alteration is to be made, it must be such as not to interfere with its leading feature, that of a protective tariff. Now, at present the only means our government has of raising a revenue is by the sale of public lands and a tariff, and the former of these the whigs propose to take away from it. The government then will have to look to a tariff alone. The expenses of the nation per annum for the last two years, under the domination of whig economy, have been about \$30,000,000; but suppose hereafter they will be but \$20,000,000 per annum. By the present whig tariff an average duty is levied on all imports of 20 per cent., and under its operation our imports for the last 20 years over \$100,000,000 per annum, have dwindled down to \$40,000,000. Consequently the revenue of the government from imports for the last year has not exceeded \$8,000,000. The rest of the means to meet the demands on the national treasury have been raised from the public lands and by borrowing. But government cannot always borrow. Her credit is even now stretched to its utmost limit. And how then, if the present whig tariff is to remain in force, is the government hereafter to raise its revenue? Clearly, the only means left is direct taxation. There can be no other recourse. It is absurd to suppose there can be such a thing as a protective tariff so long as foreign goods are not excluded; and it is equally absurd to think of raising a revenue by a tariff when there are no imports. The whigs then, in upholding the present protective tariff, are in effect going for direct taxation.

And here we must ask the farmers, on whom this direct tax, levied to benefit the manufacturers, must fall heaviest, to note the difference between the two great parties of the country on the tariff question. We have seen it frequently stated, and it was so stated by Mr. Coddling in his abolition speech in the court house last week, that there is in reality no difference between the democratic and the whig doctrine on the subject of the tariff. But this is not true. The difference is wide, and so clearly marked, that he "who runs may read." The democratic party from one end of the Union to the other, are clearly understood as advocating a tariff for revenue, with protection to such articles only as are "absolutely essential," in the language of Mr. Buchanan, "to the national safety and independence in time of war." Such a tariff would the country have now if the principles of the compromise act had not been violated, in the adoption of the present tariff; and such a tariff, while it would have afforded an ample revenue for government and left the manufacturing interests on a permanent basis, would also have saved the shipping and commercial interest from ruin, as, under its operation, the imports (and of course with them the exports) of the country would have remained at their old point of \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 per annum.—But the whigs go for "a tariff for revenue, with fair protection to manufactures." This is Clay's language; and what we are to understand by such a tariff, we are left to gather from the tariff they passed during the last congress, for they have approved that tariff!

over the country, from Clay and Webster down. And by that tariff, as we have seen, the imports of the country have been reduced to \$40,000,000 per annum, the government revenue to \$8,000,000, the shipping and commercial interests have been ruined, and a resort to direct taxation has become necessary to keep the wheels of government in motion. Thus then clearly stands the issue between the democratic and the whig parties: on the one side is advocated a tariff that will provide ample revenue and all necessary protection, and on the other a tariff with protection for its main object and direct taxation to support the government.

The Alton Telegraph and Mr. Ryan.

There is in this country a class of persons who, although loud in their professions of love for our free institutions, are so dazzled and captivated with the gaudy trappings of British royalty and tyranny that they can never brook to see them assailed. When the Trollopes, and Hallis, and Maryatts, and Dickens visit our country, they are received by this class with open arms, are befetted, toasted, and berated, and then, when they return home and publish book bearing upon us and our institutions all sorts of misrepresentation and abuse, for the purpose of keeping down the rising spirit of liberty in their own country, this class gloat over their falsehoods in secret, and in public smooth them over as "truths hardly expressed," "pictures rather highly colored," &c. And when, in their turn, any of this class visit England, their journals are filled with glowing descriptions of the splendors of the halls of Westminster, and of Buckingham palace, and of the amiable little "Vic," and of Prince Albert's noble steeds, and his fine kennel of dogs, and of the magnificent estates and the pomp of the nobility and gentry, and of every thing, in short, that is calculated to give us an exalted idea of the happiness enjoyed by British subjects. Individuals of this class are found in all parts of the country, and they are generally attached to the whig party, on account of the more aristocratic tendency of its principles, and they are frequently found among its leaders, from which circumstance that party are sometimes termed "British whigs," unjustly, so far as the rank and file are concerned, but not so in reference to many of its leaders. The head of this class in this country, doubtless, is DAVID WEBSTER, and Abbot Lawrence and J. Q. Adams are among its most conspicuous members. In this state, its principal tool is G. T. M. DAVIS, editor of the Alton Telegraph.

This individual, whose name is always associated with the idea of infamy, has, through the columns of the last Telegraph, heaped upon Mr. RYAN, senator from this district, and who is now absent in Europe and of course out of the power of defending himself, such a volley of mean, low, contemptible abuse, as may well defy all the fisher-women of Billingsgate for a parallel. The particular offence which has brought down on Mr. Ryan's devoted head this burst of blackguardism, is his supposed authorship of the letter from London which we published three weeks ago.

The author of that letter, it will be recollected, gave, to the lovers of British tyranny, any thing but a pleasing account of his impressions of "merry old England." He viewed the scenes around him with the eye of a democrat, and while he acknowledged the glory, he also remembered the shame of England. When the splendid pageants of British royalty and aristocracy passed before him in all their grand array, his mind could not help but revert to the degraded, miserable, and down-trodden creatures by whose blood and sweat all this was supported. And when Britain taunted America with keeping in bonds the sable African, his glaring hypocrisy would disclose itself as he looked into her factories and her coal pits. And in view of all this tyranny, the oppression, and misery that met his eye at every turn, he could not help but make comparisons, and tell us how inextimable are the blessings of freedom, and how earnestly and carefully we should guard them, lest we too might be trodden down by the iron heel of oppression. He also spoke of Daniel Webster, mentioned how he had taken a bribe from British millionaires in consideration that he should support their interests, how he signed over to our territory by the Ashburton treaty, how he uniformly had favored Britain in preference to his own country, and how he still further wishes to serve her at our expense by a commercial treaty.

Now in view all this, and recollecting who and what G. T. M. Davis is, can we wonder that he should abuse Mr. Ryan? And if this is the only sort of men by whom Mr. Ryan is to be abused, who will not congratulate him on his triumphs? Verily he will have cause to felicitate himself on the character of his assailants.

¶ We are pleased to see the activity of the wheat trade in our country. The farmers now have a home market, and by another season the trade will be firmly established and the market equal to any in the country. The St. Louis market being good this season, has enabled the merchants of Peru to do a first-rate business. On Saturday last upwards of 1,000 bushels were purchased at that place, and the town is daily crowded with wheat teams. This place and Dayton are also doing a good business in this line. We think the farmers would act wisely by trading at home instead of going to Chicago and flooding the country with Wisconsin "Wild Cat."

A Great Goose.

We are not now speaking of John Jones of the Madisonian, nor of Captain Tyler's son Bob, but of an actual, genuine, bona fide goose—a wild goose—killed a few days ago by our friend Delano, of the Fox River House. Said goose was remarkable for its prodigious size. It measured from the tip of one wing to that of the other, six feet four inches, and from the end of its beak to the end of its foot, three feet five inches, and weighed 15 lbs. From the same quarter we also received a week ago a few quills taken from the wing of a sandhill crane, killed by the same indefatigable hunter, that measured from the tip of one wing to that of the other, over eight feet! A positive fact, we saw it ourselves. The truth is, and we may just as well put it in this connection, this country can't be beat for game, and mine host of the Fox River House is always sure to have a choice supply of it on his table, besides all the other delicacies the country affords, and this all travellers know can't be said of many taverns.

Missouri U. S. Senator.

The Missouri, of the 18th inst. says: "Just as our paper is going to press, we learn from an authentic source, that Judge DAVEN R. ARDENSON of Platte county, has been appointed by Governor Reynolds a Senator in Congress from this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented D. Linn. Our information is derived from the Hon. J. M. Hughes, who is now in this city on his way to the east, and who saw Governor Reynolds at Jefferson city but a few days since."

¶ The eastern mail arrives "semi-occasionally," i. e. once in ten days.

The Paper System.

In the following brief paragraph, which occurs in the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the democratic state convention of Indiana, it appears to us, the evils resulting from the "manufacture of paper money" are more graphically and forcibly presented than we have ever before seen them presented in so few words:

"The manufacture of paper money has been attempted in every form; it has been tried by individuals, been transferred to corporations by the states, then to corporations by congress, engaged in by the states themselves, and has signally failed in all. It has, in general, proved not the hand-maid of honest industry and well regulated enterprise, but the pampered mental of speculation, idleness, and fraud. It has corrupted men of the highest standing; almost destroyed the confidence of mankind in each other; and darkened our criminal calendar with names that might otherwise have conferred honor and benefit on the country. There is ground for believing that such a system must have some innate incurable defect, of which no legislation can divest it, and against which no humane wisdom can guard, or human integrity sustain itself."

¶ The Missouri.—From the official statement it seems that the U. S. Steamer Missouri caught fire in this way: A coal-heaver named Sutton, in attempting to get a pair of beam scales in the Engineer's store-room, knocked down a wrench, which fell and broke a demijohn containing spirits of turpentine, which ran through and fell upon the canvass around the steam chest. Another man named Chum, who was below with a lamp, thinking it was water, attempted to wipe it up—when the spirits falling upon his lamp took fire, the felt caught, and in an instant the flooring of the store-room above was in flames.

¶ Good.—An editor in Vermont says, "A friend informs us that he could send us a marriage notice, but as the young gentleman does not take a paper, he does not think editors under any obligation to publish his marriage.—That's to the point; but the mystery about it is, how any young lady in this age can afford to marry a fellow who takes no paper! Poor things!—they'll know but little of what's going on in this troublesome world."

¶ Curious Experiment.—Let a wine glass be filled to the brim with water, and then be gradually supplied with as many needles or pins as it can hold, and it will be found that the water will not run over the glass.

¶ So it is.—When a person doesn't stand in need of friends, they are plenty as mosquitoes in the latter end of August; but when he really wants them, they are as scarce as grasshoppers in winter. Would a porpoise, and his comrades are sure to attack him. So it is with men in misfortune: they need expect no mercy from their fellow men.—"Hit him again, he has no business to be a horse."

¶ The Bankrupt Act.—The Juliet Signal says, "His honor Judge Young, while presiding in this county, intimated in a case of Vattel vs. Lalor, in which a discharge under the bankrupt act was pleaded in defence to the action, that the voluntary part of the bankrupt law was unconstitutional. He, however, took the case under advisement until next term, though not till he expressed decidedly his present impression."

¶ Assumption.—What is the assumption of the state debts like! The Pennsylvania says, "It is like a man who, in going to mill, sits on his horse and takes a bag of grain on his shoulders, in order that the horse may not have to bear the weight of the bag of grain."

¶ A Shoe Making Machine.—The New York Evening Post gives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by a gentleman of that city:

"The sole leather is first pressed between wooden rollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact, much more so than hammering can do. It is then placed under a cutting machine, which at one operation cuts it into proper shape. Meanwhile another machine is busy making steel wire into screws of about three feet in length, all of which is done with surprising celerity. A fourth machine punches the sole with holes, inserts the screws and cuts it off at the proper length. All that is then necessary is to rivet the screws by a few blows with a hammer on an anvil."

¶ Curious Facts.—Two curious philosophical facts are stated on the authority of the foreman of the ropewalk in the navy yard at Charlestown. One is that, if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with perfect impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so. The other is, that the leathern straps coming from the engine and working the machinery are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a nonconducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks from the electrifying machine.

¶ Fire at Washington, Ills.—We learn that a fire occurred at Washington, the past week, which destroyed one of the best blocks of houses in that town, including the tavern occupied by Mr. Fish. We have not learned the particulars nor the probable amount of loss.—Peoria Press.

¶ The editor of the Express says we wear the best clothes of any person in the city. This is the best puff ever given to Green's manufacturing establishment at Dayton, Illinois, where we buy all our apparel. The editor wears \$14 British broad-cloth, and yet we buy Illinois homespun; and we are the best dressed according to his own acknowledgement!! Huzza for Illinois cloth.—Chicago Democrat.

ELECTION NEWS.

Pennsylvania.

The crowing set up by some of the whig papers over the result of the Pennsylvania election, we fear, in the end, will come from "the wrong side of the month." When it is considered that the democracy of the Keystone state to contend against not only the common enemy, the whigs, but also against a host of disorganizers and renegades, backed up by President Tyler and Gov. Porter, with all their immense patronage, they have not only done well but have done nobly, and covered themselves with glory. From the returns given below it will be seen that they have elected their canal commissioners, a large majority of the congressmen, and have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

James Clark, Jesse Miller, and William B. Foster, the democratic candidates, have been elected canal commissioners—majority not known.

The following is a list of the congressmen elected:

- Dist. 1—Edward Joy Morris, whig, 426 maj.
- 2—Joseph R. Ingersoll, whig, 2261 maj.
- 3—John T. Smith, dem, 799 maj.
- 4—Charles J. Ingersoll, dem, 458 maj.
- 5—Jacob S. Yost, dem.
- 6—M. R. Jenks, whig.
- 7—Abr. R. McDevine, whig, 378 maj.
- 8—Jeremiah Brown, whig.
- 9—John Ritter, dem.
- 10—Richard Brodhead, jr., dem.
- 11—Benjamin A. Hallack, dem.
- 12—Almon H. Ford, dem.
- 13—Alexander Ramsey, whig.
- 14—Dr. N. C. Irigoin, dem, about 700 maj.
- 15—James Black, dem.
- 16—James Irwin, whig.
- 17—And. Stewart, whig.
- 18—Henry D. Foster, dem.
- 19—Isaac Lett, dem.
- 20—William Wilkins, dem.
- 21—Samuel Hays, dem.
- 22—Gideon A. Irvine, dem.
- 23—J. Buffington, whig.

The last senate comprised 19 democrats and 14 whigs. The senators holding over from last year are democrats 13, whigs 8. Of the 12 new members 11 will probably be democrats.

There will probably be a majority of 10 or 12 democrats in the house of representatives. The democrats have so far 51, the whigs 39.

Ohio.

In this state the democrats have done "nothing to brag of." Although they have elected a majority of the congressmen, and have carried the senate, it is more than probable that, by disunion and bad management, they have lost the house—a very serious loss. The following is a list of the congressmen elected:

- Dist. 1—Alex. Duncan, dem, about 1000 maj.
- 2—John B. Weller, dem.
- 3—Robert Schenk, whig.
- 4—Joseph Vance, whig.
- 5—Henry D. Potter, dem.
- 6—Henry St. John, dem.
- 7—Joseph J. McDowell, dem.
- 8—John I. Vannanter, whig.
- 9—Elias Florence, whig.
- 10—Heman A. Moore, dem.
- 11—Jacob Brinckerhoff, dem.
- 12—Alexander Harper, whig.
- 13—Perley B. Johnson, whig.
- 14—Joseph Morris, dem.
- 15—J. Matthews, dem.
- 16—William McLausken, dem.
- 17—Ezra Dean, dem.
- 21—Henry R. Brickenhoff, dem.

Three districts to hear from.

All the senatorial districts but three have been heard from, and stand 20 democrats to 13 whigs.

It is probable the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

New Jersey.

A great democratic victory. The democrats have carried all the congressmen but one, and both branches of the legislature. Consequently the governor too will be a democrat, as he is elected by the legislature. The following is a list of the congressmen elected:

- Dist. 1—L. Q. C. Elmer, dem.
- 2—George Sykes, dem.
- 3—Isaac G. Farlee, dem.
- 4—Littleton Kirkpatrick, dem.
- 5—William Wright, irregular whig.

The last congressional delegation consisted of six members, all whigs, having been elected by general ticket.

The legislature stands this year, council 12 democrats, 6 whigs; assembly, 35 democrats, 23 whigs. Last year it stood, council 8 democrats, 10 whigs; assembly, 25 democrats, 32 whigs. Showing a democratic gain of 4 councilmen and 9 assemblymen.

Georgia.

Forty counties have been heard from. The following is the vote for governor:

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|----------------------|--------|
| For Crawford, whig, | 15,693 |
| Cooper, dem, | 12,533 |
| Crawford's majority, | 3,158 |

The whigs have doubtless carried both branches of the legislature, and probably the governor and congressmen likewise.

Three stage-drivers, named Walter Mead, John Genter and John Andress, have been arrested at Pittsburgh for robbing the U. S. Mail between that city and Economy.

Illinois Merchants.

The October number of the Democratic Review contains the following:—"In the western states, at the opening of spring, the farmers, although possessed of good stocks, were not disposed to accept the extreme low prices then current. In May and June, the accounts from abroad gave an impulse to the prices, which brought forth stock and stimulated trade. In the valley of the Illinois, in particular, wheat was at 30 a 35 cents, and farmers would not part with their stock; when the rate rose to 50 a 55 cents, extensive sales immediately took place. The proceeds passed from the farmers into the hands of the store keepers, who were thus, in a great measure unexpectedly placed in a position to make their accustomed visits to the seaboard, and both in New York and sister cities the presence of Illinois traders has been both welcome and profitable. No class of dealers stand in better credit or have paid more promptly."

Dr. Thomson, the famous inventor of the Thomsonian system of medical practice, recently died in Boston.

Horrible Murder.

An extra from the Columbia (Pa.) Spy, dated 3 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday last, gives the following particulars of a most horrible murder, perpetrated in that town:—

The citizens of our quiet town were greatly shocked by the discovery, within an hour, of the perpetration of as revolting a murder as the records of villainy disclose. A German laboring woman name unknown, has for some time past occupied a small building situated near the lower corner of Third street in the neighborhood of "Tow Hill" negro quarters. She was last seen a week or ten days ago—but as she was frequently engaged abroad as a washer-woman her prolonged absence excited but little remark. To-day, however, the neighbors having broken open the door of her house, saw a large bundle of bed clothes lying on the floor, which on being raised up presented a ghastly sight.

The body of the unfortunate woman lay there in a high state of decomposition—her throat having been cut from ear to ear! The skull was severely fractured in two places, and in addition a large gash extended from the right angle of the mouth. The body of this miserable victim of lust or avarice has probably been lying in this condition for at least one, and perhaps two weeks.

A coroner's jury has just been held, and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Cochran and McCorkle. Who was the author of this revolting murder, or what the motive, is at present a mystery; nor do we know what suspicion attaches to any person. The unfortunate woman was about 30 years old, and lived alone, and although laboring for a living, it was supposed she possessed considerable money. A small sum only was found in the house.

Supposed Murder.

A foul murder is supposed to have been committed near Attica, in Fountain county, Ind. on Tuesday or Friday last. A citizen of that county, named Barnett, had been to Attica on business, having in possession, as we learn, a considerable amount of specie; which, as he drank rather freely he was not backward in exhibiting. Towards evening he mounted his horse and started for home, but before proceeding far he was shot through the heart, and robbed. His body was not found until sometime the day following.—It was a short distance from the road, but in so public a place as to render it questionable, in the minds of some, whether it could be possible that any one would have dared to commit so foul a deed where the probabilities of detection were so great. The deceased was in the habit of carrying a pistol, which was found lying near his body, having no load in it. From this circumstance, it is barely possible, that he may have taken his own life; but the fact that the money was missing, renders such a supposition very improbable.—Tippecanoe Journal.

¶ The Sea shall give up its Dead.—On leaving the harbor of St. Mary's a short time since, the people in the boat saw a large red chest on the water, towards which they directed their boat's course, and succeeded in obtaining the chest.

This on being opened was found to contain the corpse of a young and beautiful female, clothed in a rich silk dress, and having three solid gold rings upon her fingers. And this was all that could be learned concerning her; who she has been, or the circumstances of her death, remain to us still sealed; it is most likely however, that the fair young creature had died at sea, and her body being committed to the waters of the deep, which have thus yielded it up again.

It not only remains for us to add that the chest, with the body in it, just as it lay when first opened, was consigned to the grave with the appropriate and solemn rites of Christian burial, in St. Mary's.—Newfoundland Post.

¶ A Party of Pleasure turned to a Company of Mourners.—A correspondent of the Calais (Me.) Advertiser states that several days since a party of young people at Scotch Ridge, St. James, N. B., left their homes for a cranberry frolic.—The distance they had to travel was six miles, and in order to get to the bog it was necessary to cross a stream. A raft was constructed and fourteen young women attempted to cross upon it, when about mid-way the stream, a rotten log in the raft gave way—the raft parted and the whole were thrown into the stream. Every effort that great courage could accomplish was put forth to save them, and all save one, by the name of Frazier, were rescued alive. One young man nearly lost his life in striving to save her, and when she was carried down by the force of the current and all hope had fled, he persisted in diving until he found her lifeless corpse and bore it to the shore. The party returned through the woods several miles, bearing in their arms the lifeless body of their companion to her father's house.

¶ Pretty Bold.—On Saturday evening of the 14th, David Dunham, Esq. of Geneva, Kane co., rode up to J. L. Hovey's tavern on the Steam Mill road. He got down and went into the house to order his horse taken care of. He had scarcely shut the door, when some one jumped in his buggy and drove off, and nothing has been heard of horse, buggy or thief. This is bold enough for you.—Chicago Democrat.

¶ Semblance and Reality.—Dow, jr. thus hits off the contrast between semblance and reality in the scenes of a ball enjoyed by the young folk of his imaginary congregation. "A woman," says he "may not be an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the dance like a spirit clothed with the rainbow and studded with stars. The young man may behold his admired object on the morrow in the true light of reality; perceiving emptying a wash-tub in the gutter, with frock pinned up behind—her cheeks pale for the want of paint—her hair matted and mossy, except what lies in the bureau—and her whole contour wearing the appearance of an angel rammed through a brush fence into a world of wretchedness and woe. Now my dear friends, supposing a man does happen to find his snapped-up beauty in such a predicament! I say it is a glorious recommendation for him; and if he don't like it he must keep away from those places where loveliness is patched up for the occasion, and a she-devil and a she-seraph are one and the same thing. Every ball, now-a-days, is a masquerade; its attendants are as false as they appear to be fair; and when day-light comes to unmask them, they can boast no greater attractions, either inside or out."

As for waltzing, nobody can do it unless they have the spring-halt in one leg, as horses have. When I see a chap haggard up to a girl, performing constant revolutions, at the rate of six a minute, I can't help suspecting that he is trying to get round her in a very nonsensical way! O, this waltzing is a silly piece of business! A puppy whirling round after his tail, makes a much more respectable appearance than a couple of our heavenly Father's images in the ludicrous position of waltzing."

¶ An immense Bell.—The bell for the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Montreal, which was recently manufactured in England, and said to be the largest ever cast there, weighs 7 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. and 12 pounds. It was cast in Whitechapel at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Son. An idea of its immense size will be easily formed when the fact is mentioned that it required ten tons of fused metal to form the cast, and the casting itself weighs upwards of 7 tons; that its diameter at the edge is 7 feet 3 inches; that its clapper weighs upwards of three hundred weight; the wood work which is composed of old English oak, one ton; the iron work more than half a ton, and the bell itself is heavier than the Great Tom of Lincoln, by thirty two hundred. The bell has been paid for by a fund subscribed by merchants, artificers, agriculturists, inhabitants of Montreal, and has cost, with its wood-works, &c., upwards of £1,200.—Rochester Advertiser.

¶ The River Amazon is navigable, without a single obstacle, nearly one thousand leagues from its mouth, yet no steamer has ever ascended it at all, nor a sailing vessel above the Rio Blanco, about seven hundred miles up. One diminutive steam vessel of twenty-five horse power, lies in the river, without engineers or stokers. It was bought by the United States Americans, who proposed to form a company, and with this very inadequate instrument to create a commerce on the river, and establish a communication with Peru; but there was no money to carry on the company. In 1825 two large steamers were purchased at Washington, with the sanction of the Brazilian ambassador there, with a view to establish a commercial intercourse between the United States and the Brazilian territories on the Amazon; but when they arrived they were not allowed to pass up the river.—The citizens of the United States engaged in this speculation now claim from the Brazilian government £30,000 damages.

An Awful Death.

The New York American states that Mrs. Isaac Loveland was lately sitting with her arms on a table, near a lighted candle, between 9 and 10 at night, rocking a sick child in a cradle at her feet, and worn out with fatigue, soon fell asleep. She awoke on fire, ran up stairs for assistance, but finding no one there, ran down again, and out of doors, screaming all the time for aid. Her cries were heard, but there being none but women in the vicinity, who were alarmed by her awful shrieks, having in their minds the late murder of Mrs. Bacon, it was some time before relief came to her. She was found sitting on the ground with nearly all her clothes consumed from her person, her arms, breast and side, being so badly burnt, that all attempt to save her life was in vain. She died the following Sunday.

¶ The largest wrought-iron gun in the world is now being made at the Hammerly Forge, on the North River. It is fourteen feet long, three feet in diameter at the breech, and weighs thirty thousand pounds—or fifteen tons. It is made for the government, and will be placed on board the Princeton steamer, capt. Stockton, now at Philadelphia.—This extraordinary gun is hammered out with a hammer weighing fifteen thousand pounds. It is calculated that the strength and power of this piece, when finished, will carry a ball of one third greater weight, and one fourth increased distance, than the best cast-iron gun.

¶ Prosperity best discovers vice, but adversity best discovers virtue.—Lord Bacon.